## CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1858.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a munication from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th inst. calling for the papers of Richard Fitch, of Ohio, in the Penaion Office, on his application for bounty land for his services during the war of 1812; which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

MINORIAIS, PETITIONS, SIC.

Mr. SEWARD presented the potition of Henry Abraham, of Richmond, Virginia, praying the Senate to take into its early consideration the propriety of granting to Virginia one hundred millions of acres of land, an amount equal to the Northwestern territory ceded by Virginia to the United States, said lands to be sold to actual settlers, and the moneys arising therefrom to be applied to the purchase of the young slaves and their exportation beyond the limits of the United States; which was ordered to lice with the label.

to lie on the table.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, presented the preamble and joint resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky in favor of the passage of a law to extend the benefits of the pension system to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812: which were referred to the Committee on Pea-

appropriately referred.

Mr. HAMMOND presented the petition of the Florida
Steam Packet Company, praying compensation for the detention of the steamer Carolina by the collector at Jackonville in May, 1857; which was referred to the Com-

Mr. HARLAN presented the petition of T. Coolbaugh and 154 others, citizens of Burlington, Iowa, praying grants of lands to aid in the construction of railroads westward through the Territory of Nebraska, so us to connect with the roads now located to the eastern boun-

connect with the roads now located to the eastern boun-dary of that Territory; which was referred to the Com-mittee on Public Lands.

Mr. BiGLER presented a resolution adopted at a meet-ing of the German Central Agitation Club of Pennsylva-nia, in favor of the passage of the homestead bill; which was laid on the table.

was laid on the table.

Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, presented a petition from citizens of Burlington, New Jersey, praying the adoption of measures for the peaceful extinction of slavery in the United States by making a fair and honorable compensation to the owners of the slaves; which was laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. FOOT, the message of the President of the United States communicating the decree and regulations for consular courts of the United States in China, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to

agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Commerce, to

act to limit the liability of ship-owners, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851, reported it without Mr. STUART, from the Committee on Public Lands,

submitted an adverse report on the petition of Richard E. Randolph.

Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, from the Committee

on Pensions, submitted adverse reports on the petitions of the heirs of Mary Hopper and John Pickell.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Authony S. Robinson, heir and legal representative of John Hamilton Robinson; which was

representative of John Hamilton Robinson; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affaits, reported a bill for the relief of Commander Thomas J. Page, United States navy; which was read and passed to

Mr. IVERSON submitted a resolution, which lies over

until to morrow, under the rule, that for the residue of the present session after the present week, the private bills on the calendar shall be special orders of the day on Friday of each week, at one o'clock, in the order in which they stand upon the calendar. CIVIL OFFICERS OF KANSAS

On motion by Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether any officers in the civil service of the United States in the Territory of Kansas are absent from their posts in said Territory; and if so, the reasons

Subsequently, Mr. BIGGS moved to reconsider the vote by which the above resolution was adopted.

CALL FOR DOCUMENTS.

On motion by Mr. WH-SON, a resolution was adopted requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to cause to be furnished to the Senate, with the papers, correspondence, &c., called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 17th inst., in the case of Philo S. Shelton and Sampson and Tappan, all the correspondence, papers, and documents on file in the Department of State, in original or copy, the to the cases of Lang and Delano, and Wheelright relative to the cases of Lang and Delano, and Wheelright and Cobb, respecting the island of Aves, in the Caribbean sea, not heretofore furnished by said department to the

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the Lecompton con-United States, transmitting a copy of the Lecompton constitution, submitted a report accompanied by a bill for the admission of the State of Kansus into the Union; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed. The report is a very elaborate document, and from the hasfy glance which the reporter was able to procure of it, appears to go at length into a history of the movements in Kansas, from the reporter was able to procure of it, appears to go at length into a history of the movements in Kansas, from the inception of the territorial government down to the present time. After summing up the evidence, mostly derived from official sources, the committee say that it appears to them, from the official evidence adduced, "that the opposition in Kansas to the Lecompton convention consisted of persons engaged in insurrection, rebellion, and revolution. Some few ary known to be citizens of the United States. Whether others are citizens or aliens, whether in allegiance or not, they are all known to be enemies of the government, and openly engaged in attempts against law and order in the Territory, and against the peace and quietude of society. Many of them have been shown by Gov. Walker to be hired mercenaries sent out by the abolifion societies of the East; and all working in concert to accomplish in Kansas what the Supreme Court and public sentiment have decided Congress has no power to do; that is, to prohibit slavery in the Territory of Kansas; and more than that, to prevent the people of the Territory from exercising the privilege of deciding that question for themselves in their own way; to do which they have gotten up military organizations of a rebellious character, have committed the most revolting outrages against nerthemselves in their own way; to do which they have gotten up military organizations of a rebellious character,
have committed the most revolting outrages against persons and property, threatening to deluge the land in
blood, alienating one section of the Union from the
other, and endangering the existence of free government.
Such are the characters, such are the objects and dangerous results of the opponents of the Lecompton constitution. But without regard to these insurrectionary movements, the regular legal convention of Kansas, in pursuance of law, assembled and adopted the consitution now
before the committee, which is thoroughly republican
in form. Out of deference to those who might be onbefore the committee, which is thoroughly republican in form. Out of deference to those who might be opposed to African slavery, and to avoid all pretext of complaint on the part of opponents, the convention submitted the question of slavery or no slavery to a direct vote of the bona fide inhabitants of the Territory. That election was ordered for the 21st of December, 1857, when it was accordingly held and resulted as follows:

An opportunity has consequently been afforded to the people of Kansas to decide this question of slavery for themselves, and that decision is now before us with all the sanction of law. No real or valid exception can be the sanction of law. No real or valid exception can be taken to any other part of the censtitution. On this subject President Buchanan has well said in his message: "In fact the general provisions of our recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution." The constitution conforms precisely to what Gov. Walker said would meet his most cordial approval, and that he should devote his whole time in addresses every day to the people of every county in the Territory to insure its adoption."

adoption."

The committee further say that they do not approve

against its acceptance: but they do not regard it as ar part of the constitution, nor will its approval or disa proval by Congress affect the validity of that constitu-tion, if the State be admitted into the Union as recom-mended. In constitution, the constitution is the constitution of the constitution proval by Congress affect the valuably of that constitu-tion, if the State be admitted into the Union as recom-mended. In conclusion, they express the opinion that when a constitution of a newly-formed State created out of our own territory is presented to Congress for admis-sion into the Union it is no part of the duty or privilege sion into the cuton it is no part of the duty or privilege of Congress either to approve or disapprove the constitu-tion itself, and its various provisions, or any of them, but simply to see whether it be the legal constitution of the new State, whether it be republican in form, whether the boundaries proposed be admissible, and whether the number of inhabitants is sufficent to justify independent tate organization. Believing that the paper presented the legal constitution of Kansas, that it is republican in its form, that the boundaries proposed by it are admis-sible; and, conceding the sufficiency of its population, the committee recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union upon the constitution presented, and report a bill accordingly. [It will be found in full in another column.]

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a written report, giving, at considerable length, the reasons which induced him to dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the committee. He states that he has seen no satisfactory evidence that the Lecompton constitution is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or that it imbodies their will. He takes the ground that the Lecompton convention was not clothed with competent authority to establish a constitution without the consent of Congress, which had been expressly withheld in this case; and hence the convention only had such power as the territorial legislature could rightfully confer, and no more. That was, the power to form a constitution and send it to Congress in the form of a memorial for admismission, which could be accepted or rejected according as it imbodied or did not imbody the popular will. He argues that all the proceedings of the convention should have been held in strict obedience to the authority of the territorial government, while in fact they were declared to be in force and to take effect indefiance of the authority of the territorial government, as well as without the consent of Congress. He believes that the only lawful election which has been held on the adoption of the constitution was that held on the 4th of January, 1858, which was held in obedience to a law passed by the territorial legislature, that legislature having been established by Congress with full legislative power over all rightful subjects within the Territory. The people of Kansas having repudiated the Lecompton constitution at that election, he cannot consent to the passage of a bill, imposing that constitution upon them against their will.

Mr. COLLAMER submitted a minority report, Imbodying the views of himself and Mr. Wabs, which expressed the opinion that to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution would be "but to give suc-Mr. DOUGLAS presented a written report, giving, at

ing the views of himself and Mr. Wade, which expressed the opinion that to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution would be "but to give success to fraud and encouragement to iniquity, and to turn over that people not to an election fairly and legally conducted, but such State officers and legislators as said Calhoun shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long, mysterious, and inexcusable indecision and reserve but encourages expectations in both parties, one of which is certainly doomed to diagonishment."

diappointment."

The several reports were ordered to be printed; and Mr. GREEN gave notice that on some early day, after semators should have had an opportunity to read the reports, he should call up the subject for consideration.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES. FOOT called up his motion to amend the elevently Mr. FUOT called up his motion to amend the cleventh rule of the Senate by adding thereto the following: "And all motions to take up any business for consideration, or to postpone any question pending before the Senate, with the view to take up some other question indicated by the mover, shall be put to the Senate by the Chair, and shall be decided without debate."

Mr. F. submitted a few remarks, showing the advan-tage which he conceived would result from the adoption of this rule.

Mr. BELL thought the effect of such a change would

injurious.

Mr. FOOT, in accordance with the suggestions of some friends, moved to refer the subject to a select committee of three members, to be appointed by the Chair; and the otion was agreed to.

Messrs. Foot, Hunter, and Stuart were accordingly ap-

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR REPORTERS

The resolution submitted by Mr. Foor several days since directing the Committee by Mr. Foor several days since directing the Committee on the Library to inquire into and report a plan for the admission and accommoda-tion of reporters in the castern gallery of the Senate chamber other than the reporters for the Congressional Globe was taken up and adopted.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to it ase the military establishment of the United States section, which provides that hereafter regular promotions to vacancies occurring in the regimental grades of commissioned officers of the United States army shall be by

regiments or corps, instead of by arms of service, as no regulated and provided in certain cases.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to-yeas 24, nays 23—as follows:

Cass 24, Bays 23 — as follows;
YEAS - Messrs Allen, Bell, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Critten
en, Dixon, Doollitle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale
louston, Hunter, Mason, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Thomson of New
ersey, Toombs, Wade, and Wilson—24.

KAYS—Messrs, Bayard, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans,
litch, Green, Hamilio, Hamusond, Harlan, Iverson, Johnson of Aranasa, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallery, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian,
idell, Thompson of Kentacky, and Wright—23.

On motion by Mr. WILSON, a proviso was adopted hat the reduction to be made at the expiration of two in the army at the date of the approval of this act.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the substitute by adding the words, "and in no case shall the force created by
this act continue in service more than two years;" which

A long debate ensued on the relative merits of the dif-ferent substitutes for the bill which had been submitted, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and Mr. HUNTER advo-cating their respective propositions with much ability. Mr. IVERSON expressed the opinion that the bill re-ported by the Committee on Military Affairs more nearly reflected the views of the administration than the sub-stitute of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. He replied to the objections which had been urged against the bill, and earnestly contended that the employment of regular troops was far preferable to raising volunteers. Volun-teers were always more expensive than regular troops, and at the same time were less reliable. As an in stance of the latter assertion, he alluded to the battle of Cerro Gordo, when the Tennessee volunteers ran at the first fire. He thought the remarks of the senator from

first fire. He thought the remarks of the senator from Tennessee yesterday were something like an apology for polygamy; and if the Tennessee volunteers entertained similar opinions, they would be the last men in the world to send to fight the Mormons. Instead of whipping the Mormons, they would be more likely to join them, especially if Brigham Young shouldgive them half a dozen wives apiece. [Laughter.]
Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, replied, denying that he had apologized for polygamy, and repelling the insinuation that Tennessee volunteers were wanting in courage.
Mr. BROWN was utterly opposed to the raising of volunteers. If no other proposition than that should meet unteers. If no other proposition than that should meet the sanction of the Senate, he would vote against increa

The discussion was continued until nearly five o'clock; when the Senate adjourned without taking the question on the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending 20th June 1850

30th June, 1859.
Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, addressed the comm Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, addressed the committee on the admission of Kansas. He read from a series of reso-lutions passed unanimously by the legislative assembly of Alabama, providing, in the event that Kansas applied for admission into the Union under the constitution hereto-fore framed and adopted, commonly known as the Le-compton constitution, and Congress refused to admit here that the governor of that State should be instructed by proc-amation to assemble the voters of the State to elect a State seasonation within ninety days from the time of vessions. evention within ninety days from the time of receiving convention within ninety days from the time of receiving satisfactory evidence of such action by Congress. Formally endorsing these resolutions, he deemed it not inappropriate that he should be heard in defence of that position, and in vindication of the policy and action of that legislature. He was aware that the black-republican party denied that they had the right to do this, and threatened coercion whenever they should attempt to exercise it. He cared not whether they called it a constitutional or a revolutionary right her sons would be pretutional or a revolutionary right, her sons would be propared to defend it in the forum or in the field. The Mi arri-Compromise measures effectually destroyed for a me all old party organizations in many of the southern States, and divided the people into two new parties—the secession and the Union party. The secession party, with

whom it was his pleasure to have acted, believed that injustice had been done by that compromise, and seeing no other way of escaping the difficulty, favored a dissolution of the Union. The struggle for supremacy between these parties was bitter, and caused political and personal prejudices which time had not even yet fully removed. The people of Georgia called a convention, and decided that they would not recede from the Union for the then existing causes, but at the same time they declared to the world that, upon the happening of certain events, specifically enumerated, she would favor a dissolution of the Union—upon the refusal of Congress at any time thereafter to admit a State because of the existence of slavery in her constitution. The southern States were all a unit upon what was known as the Georgia platform, and stood to-day, side by side with Georgia, pledged to a dissolution of the Union at the refusal by Congress to admit Kansas as a slave State because of the existence of slavery in her constitution. When the Kansas bill was should have the right of admission into this Union as a sovereign State with or without slavery in her constitution, according to the expressed will of the majority. should have the right of admission into this Union as a sovereign State with or without slavery in her constitution, according to the expressed will of the majority. Kansas to-day presented herself with a constitution, and demanded admission. Examine that constitution, and they would find it republican in its form. It had been legally adopted. Why, then, was this fierce opposition to it manifested? It was because that constitution recognised slavery as one of its domestic institutions. They had no power to investigate further than simply to inquire whether or not the constitution was republican in its form, and whether or not it was legally adopted. Objections had been interposed by the black-ropublican party, and by a portion of the northern national democratic party. The plea of the latter was a special one, and they did not pretend to base their opposition because of the institution of slavery; but looking to the past history of the country, he was not at all surprised at the manifestation. When Missouri offered herself for admission it was opposed by the free-soil party, not because its constitution tolerated slavery, but because it was contended that it was not republican in its form, inanauch as it conferred the power upon the State to prevent the immigration within her borders of free negroes. He contended that tongress had no right to remand Kansas back to the condition of a Territory. They could reject her constitution, but when the deed was done the important question would arise whether Kansas was not an independent, sovereign State outside of this Union, and he contended that she would be.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Ohio, next addressed the commit-

contended that she would be.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Ohio, next addressed the committee upon the same subject. He said the people of the North never had submitted quietly to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and never would be. The contest now was begun, and he would exclaim with the gentleman who had preceded him—

" Lay on, Macduff; And damned be he who first cries hold, enough.

And damned be he who first cries hold, enough."

He was opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Le compton constitution, and the paramount reason was that the constitution established the existence of slavery. He stopped not to inquire whether it met with the approbation of the people of that Territory, and care not whether it had been submitted to the people of that Territory for their sanction. The time had been when he felt justified in voting for the admission of claves State but he held that the groupe of the Misson. when he felt justified in voting for the admission of a slave State, but he held that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had removed all national obligations, and he felt himself free to vote as his conscience should dictate on the question of the admission of any State into this Union. Every man had been made free by the repeal of mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, said, representing a large

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, said, representing a larger white population than any other member of Virginia, and recognising amongst his most immediate constituents southern men who had built up manufactories for the advancement of his native town, he professed to speak on all questions without one particle of acrimony, but at the same time with the emphasis due to the occasion. He defended the course of the President, saying that he had been surrounded at the outset of his administration by difficulties almost insurmountable. He reviewed the formation of the Lecompton constitution, contending that Congress was bound to admit Kansas as a State under it. Comparing the Lecompton constitution with that formed at Topeka, he said they had, on the one hand, a constitution framed in pursuance of law, republican in form, and granting all the rights and privileges which the people could desire, and, on the other hand, a constitution made in defiance of all law, a fraud upon the rights of the citizens. It was, according to the principles of made in defiance of all law, a frand upon the rights of the citizens. It was, according to the principles of our government, the majority of the votes given which must determine the result, and not the majority of the votes withheld. If this were otherwise, the constitutions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia were adopted by a minority of the votes of those States, compared with the votes cast at the general elections. The whole theory of our government depended upon the will of the majority, legally expressed. Under the operation of this principle, our system became harmonious. The idea of re-aubmission of the Kansus constitution to the people for approval or rejection was not the idea of the fathers of the revolution. Should the House, or the country, depart from the example set them by their forecountry, depart from the example set them by their fore fathers in framing and adopting the federal contitution Mr. C., in the course of his remarks, cited numerou precedents, all tending to show that Kansas should be ad precedents, all tending to show that Kansas should be admitted as a sovereign State into this Union, under the Lecompton constitution. In conclusion, he declared that the President occupied a position which had tested the whole heroism of his character. If for one single moment he had faltered, they should at this moment be at the mercy of a mob. The President had no-bly done his duty. In all the States where constitutions had not been submitted to the people the organic act did not require it. He appealed to the democracy of the North to do their duty. The power democracy of the North to do their of was in their hands, how would they Minnesota. Nebraska, and Utah were tion was filing around the Rocky mountains, and ing in the wilderness new empires. For the South was only a meagre principle and a barren sceptre, should learn to foster union or their empire be broken to pieces. If they were wise the republic

be permanent.

Mr EURROUGHS, of New York, obtained the floor.

when the committee rose.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, presented joint resolutions of
the legislature of that State relative to the impeachment
of Judge Watrous; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

And then, on motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, p m., the House a

## TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

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ing in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcabolic beverage heretofore known.

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## ere to have acted, believed that in- WASHINGTON CITY.

PRIDAY MORNING, PEB. 10, 1866. THE OLD WHIG PARTY.-ANTI-SLAVERY AND

Nothing is more evident than that we must look beyond the movements of the opposition at Washington if we would be accurately informed of the purposes and designs of the republicans. It ought to be remembered that Mr. Seward some years ago, when his political friends were few in number, anwhig party, and his determination to occupy a posttion of armed neutrality between the two great political organizations of that day. Mr. Seward's object was not wholly accomplished when he had demoralized and disgraced the whig party. Nor was it his design to create a new one, as we understand his tactics. He foresaw that the democracy, who held a universal sentiment of devotion to the constitution, who addressed their claims to popular favor through the maintenance of principles and measures adapted alike to all the States of the Union, must be, mless met with something more than party opposiion, always triumphant. A great practical stared him and his associates in the face—that since the government began, though contested at every point by the whigs, and supported by powerful comnations and unquestioned ability and patriotism, the principles and measures of the democracy had prevailed in the general administration.

Driven from office or in office, triumphant on tions or defeated, the result was the same so far as the principles and policy of our federal politics were oncerned. Our domestic and foreign relations, our economical system of administration, our revenue and navigation laws, and all the great interests of the Union, had been directed, framed, and conducted by the democratic party. Nor was proof wanting that opposition by any mere organization must for ever be fruitless and unavailing.

Mr. Seward and his peculiar friends-they few in number and little known-foreseeing that the neasures and principles of the democracy would inevitably give laws to the Union, conceived the idea of destroying the old whig organization, and of building upon its ruins an anti-slavery sentiment, pased wholly upon sectional prejudices. It was not a party that was required—it was not a distinctive political association, with a definite platform of principles. It was an opinion, a caprice, a prejudice, a fanaticism. Public sentiment in this way could be nade to imagine that a standard of morals, a higherlaw perfectionism, demanded union and concert even against the constitution itself. Hence we have an explanation of the policy which has governed the present leaders of the "republican" school for the ast ten years. We have no idea that they have ever designed the creation, in any technical sense, of a party organization. Their history has been a histo ry of devices and expedients, adapted to present uses, and all tending to widen the breach beween the northern and southern States of the Union.

They did not want a party. They had no princioles to avow in connexion with the administra tion of the government; no measures to carry; no policy to enforce. Their work was not in legislation, in laws, in measures, in principles. Their business was to generate prejudices, to excite animosities, to embitter contentions. They would build up a bigoted public sentiment, whose hatreds should overwhelm the judgment, infuse into the minds of the people of the two great sections of the Union a fanatical, an irreconcilable antagonism, strong enough to weigh down and destroy the democratic party.

These views, which we believe to be accurat and just, may serve to enlighten us in regard to the policy of the "republicans" upon the question of the admission of Kansas. Their object is to create excitement, alarm, and agitation. They have seized upon the occasion to proclaim everywhere, in and out of Congress, that the admission of the new State will disfranchise and defraud the people! They adopted the non-voting policy with a distinct view of being enabled to use the proposed admission of with the zeal of recent conversion, in his letter, appeals to the Irish and to all foreign-born citizens to protest against admission, because, he gravely tells them, they abandoned scenes of oppression to find a country where popular rights are to be respected-where popular liberty is the foundation of the government. Mr. Bancroft knew very well that if England should propose the independence of Ireland, as the United States now propose to make Kansas independent, there would ot be an Irishman or an American in all the world who would not applaud the act and rejoice in its consummation. We dislike trickery, fraud, and violence in our politics, and it is quite as unworthy when practised away from as when at the polls. There is no excuse for either in a free government The Kansas question is a political question; it is not personal in any sense. Admission is a political act. It signifies independence. It is an enabling act, a relief act. If the people have grievously suffered, it says to them we put you in the way of complete emedies. You shall be the judge of your wrongs; you shall execute, if you will, and according to your own awards. Now, we know of no trickery, no fraud, no perversion and acute meanness equal to that which is attempted to be played off on the country in the assertion that admission will disfranchise the people who are thereby to be made sole masters of their own affairs. The game is agitation. The black-republicans

care as little for Kansas as for Patagonia. Their work s where there are votes and political power. They recruit not in Kansas, which can serve them only as fuel serves the fire. Their object is to preserve a hold upon that Territory, to preach from that text, to feed from that crib. Shall we play into their hands? Shall we hear and heed their hypocritical wailings about disfranchisement, when the act we propose in their behalf will make them independent, and give them a representation in the Senate of the United States equal with New York?

NEBRASKA TERRITORY. A private letter from Nebraska city advises us that pe

titions are in circulation in that portion of the Territory lying south of the Platteriver, for its annexation to Kanas, and that they have been generally signed by the residents of that section of the Territory. Fully two-thirds of the people are in favor of being added to ter will be urged upon the attention of Congress.

THE LATENT MEXICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. Clay was in the babit of saluting a dis guished Virginia politician in Congress, who was noted for his instability in his party relations, with the inquiry " how are you, to-day, Mr. P.?" Inquiries in regard to the political status of Mexico must be fully as frequent, if one would keep up with her contin ual revolutions and her perpetual tandem chase of government after government.

We publish a copious compilation of Mexican news to-day, and have given, in so doing, as intelli gible a history of recent occurrences in that countr as the confusion and turmoil of events will admit of The metamorphoses of the equestrian acrobat in the circus, who passes through a dozen changes of character, from a whooping savage to a blushing woman in his circular gallop of a few minutes, are not as various or astonishing as those which the protean government of Mexico exhibits a capacity to undergo in as many weeks.

The chief characteristic of Mexican revolutions their innocence of blood. We believe the firing of musketry and cannon on either side in this last conflict that came off in the streets of the Mexican capi tal, lasted eleven days; and yet it is said that the number of killed and wounded fell short of fifty in the grand total. A little ante-prandial affair of elever minutes in our American cities between a few plug ugly election rioters and a squad of soldiers will re sult in full as much damage, although the contest be not for the government of a whole confederacy, but merely for the possession of the polls of a single

Notwithstanding, however, the absence of arnal damage to the one side or the other in this protracted conflict in the city of Mexico, it seems that one of the parties militant was completely victorious at the expense of the other's utter annihila tion. A satisfactory explanation of the paradox is to be found in the fact, that one of the contending armies, instead of being demolished, simply changed sides. The inducements which impelled it to this step admit of very clear explanation. The Comonford government had no money; the reactionist party of the church and clergy, subsidized from its abundant offers, had the sinews of war. Hence the triumph of Zuloags and the flight of Comonfort.

There now appear to be two governments in full operation in Mexico-the revolutionary government eaded by Zuloaga in the city of Mexico, which is nded and subsidized by the clergy; and the constitutional government headed by Chief Justice Juarez, who has raised the constitutional standard in the ancient city of Guanajuato, where he has called the constitutional Congress together, and who is supported by the liberals and enjoys the sympathy of he provincial populace.

We refer to our news columns for explanations he matters at issue between the rival parties and various actors in this tangled imbroglio. We are not prepared to estimate the probabilities and coun er-probabilities of the success of either party of plan;" but, inasmuch as money seems to be supreme dictator in Mexico in defiance of constitutions and their champions; and, inasmuch as the wealth of the country chiefly belongs to the clergy and the church, we conjecture that the reactionary move ment, supported by the priests and churches, and neaded at the moment by Zuloaga, will be apt to overcome all obstacles and establish itself supreme

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STANDS.

"We who are not for having this Lecompton instru

There are in the Senate and House of Representa tives one hundred and sixty-five men who were lected as democrats. Of these, one hundred and forty have pronounced in favor of the Lecompton enstitution, and insist that a refusal to admit Kansas as a State under that instrument would be "a de parture from the democratic doctrine of non-inter vention;" whilst the remainder, twenty-five in number, insist, if their votes upon the question of reference be considered a test, that to so admit trine. Here, then, is a wide difference of opinion between members of the same party upon a question of vital importance in the policy of that party. One or the other of these positions must be wrong. If the first is democratic the last must be anti-demo cratic; and vice versa; and this being so, one class o the other of the disputants is necessarily acting in opposition to the democratic party and outside of the democratic organization. It is unnecessary for us to repeat here our reasons for believing that those who advocate the immediate admission of Kansa under the Lecompton constitution are carrying out the doctrine of non-intervention, and acting in strict accordance with the true policy of the democratic party. If we had not other good and sufficient reasons for this belief, the fact that a majority, both of the northern and southern democrats in Congress, making together one hundred and forty out of the one hundred and sixty-five democratic members, had decided in favor of this policy, would be prima faci evidence to our minds that it was the true den policy; for it certainly appears to us, and we think it will so strike the country, that the twenty-five demo crats who, it is said, will oppose the admission of Kan sas under the Lecompton constitution are far more like ly to be in error than the one hundred and forty who are known to favor it; and this view of the question will be greatly strengthened, we think, when it is re membered that the latter are sustained in their position by the President of the United States, who has devoted near forty years of his life to the service of the democratic party, and long been considered among the ablest and safest expounders of its doc trines and its principles; by the entire cabinet, each the President, and is arguing gallantly her pet schet member of which, by reason of his great abilities and long services in the cause of democracy, is well fitted to be an interpreter of its measures and its policy and last, though not least, by a large majority of th democratic people, whose clear heads and honest instincts always teach them the right, and lead them to pursue it. We do not presume to sit in judgment upon the

to oppose Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy; nor do we arrogate to ourselves the right to read them out of be worthy of attention, and, as the subject of statist the party because of such opposition. We, however, do not hesitate to declare that the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution is now the recognised and well-defined policy reason assigned for this movement is the prevailing dis-satisfaction at the influence of Omaha city over the legis-of the democratic party; that it is so considered by lation to its extent, population, industry, a very large majority of that party, both in and out power, Louisians Con

of Congress; and that, whether it be made a test of party fealty or not, those democrats who oppose it are warring upon a vital measure of their party, and to that extent, at least, must and will be regarded and dealt with as aliens and enemies. But men can not long occupy the double attitude of attachment to a party and of hostility to any one of its leading measures. Having once deliberately refused to abide the decision of a fairly-ascertained majority upon a measure of party policy, they will sooner or later drift into opposition upon all of them, and, almost before they are aware of it, find themselves clearly without its organization, battling side by side with its bitterest foes to effect its defeat and accomplish its destruction. Such, we predict, will be the case with a majority of those democrats who have taken a prominent and permanent stand in opposition to the policy of the administration and the der party in relation to Kansas, and who are now acting in concert with black-republicanism to defeat that

THE REPORTS OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE It will be seen from our congressional proceed.

ings that three reports were presented in that body vesterday from the Committee on Territorities, viz a majority report, submitted by Mr. Green, accompanied by a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the Lecompton constitution a minority report, submitted by Mr. Collamer; and personal report, submitted by Mr. Donglas singly. All the preliminary formulary being therefore satisfied, this grave subject is now before the Senate for final and direct action. It is expected that the army bill will be first disposed of, which we have reason to hope will be to-day. It is then the intention to bring on this Kansas bill as early as practicable Possibly the bill for the admission of Minnesota will be first taken up and considered. If so, the consideration of the Kansas bill will, we suppose, immedi ately follow, or perchance will be annexed to the Minnesota bill as a part of the same measur-

We have no fear of the result of the Senate's tion on this bill; and we have strong hope that will pass that body in the course of a very few days. The bill, as reported from the committee, will found in another part of this paper.

For "Local Intelligence" see first page of the Daily

THE KANSAS SPECIAL COMMITTEE

We find in the New York Herald of yesterday moing what purports to be the proceedings of the Kan special committee of the House of Representatives at its second meeting, on Wednesday evening last. We preresumption alone we give it to our readers as we find Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted the following re-lutions, and stated that he and his friends considered it a test vote as to the action of the committee in allow witnesses to be subported and testimony taken:

Resolved, That in order to comply with the order of the House under which this committee was organized, which required that we should inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Lecompton constitution, and the laws under which the same was originated, and also whether the same is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas, the chairman be authorized to have summoned to appear before the committee the following-named persons, viz: Gov. Robert J. Walker, Gen. John Calhoun, Hon. F. P. Stanton, and John D. Henderson, to testify to all such facts as they have knowledge of, and to produce all such document, papers, votes, and returns as have any relation to the election of delegates to the Lecompton constitutional convention, or to any election subsequently held in the Territory of Kansas.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, wished it distinction Resolved. That in order to comply with the order of t

understood that his vote on the above resolution, is no to be considered a test vote as to whether he will endon the sentiments of said resolution. He wished first have the documentary evidence that can be procured be before he takes action relative to sending for witnesses.

This was concurred in by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. Stephens moved the postponement of the vote on tresolution to the next meeting of the committee. was carried by a vote of eight to seven.

Mr. Adrian, of New Jersey, then submitted the fe

1. Resolved, That the census of Kansas, taken unlet the act of the territorial legislature of February 19, 1857 is a fact connected with the formation of the Lecomptor constitution into which this committee, by resolution their appointment, are directed to inquire, and

will therefore inquire into the same.

2. Resolved, That the apportionment of delegates the convention at Lecompton, and whether the same in conformity with law, are facts connected with the formation of the Lecompton constitution embraced in the resolution of appointment of the committee directed inquire, and that they will therefore inquire into the same. 3. Resolved, That the legality of the election of the

egates to the convention which formed the Lecomponic constitution is a fact connected with the formation of Lecompton constitution, into which this committee resolution of their appointment, are directed to make quiry, and that they will therefore inquire into 4. Resolved, That the names of the delegates elected

the Lecompton convention, and the number of votes for each, are facts connected with the formation of constitution, into which this committee, by the resolu-appointing it, are directed to inquire, and this commi-will therefore inquire into the same. will therefore inquire into the same.

5. Resolved, That it is an important fact having related the propriety of the admission of Kansas into Union under the Lecompton constitution, whether of a large part of the people of Kansas have been in religion against the assessment.

lion against the government, and such a fact as thi mittee are required by the resolution of the house ing said committee to inquire into, and the com will therefore inquire into the alleged fact

The second resolution was carried unanimously the others were laid on the table by a vote of eight even. The committee adjourned to meet on

PROTECTION OF LIFE ON STRAM VESSELS. - We have ceived a copy of the speech of the Hon. Charles L 80 of California, upon the bill to increase the protection human life upon steamboats, &c., and we regret that shall have to postpone its publication until we get the present press of political matters. His speech manly and eloquent, full of useful, but terrific, stat of the loss of life and treasure, and it was deliv a force that placed him in the front rank of the members. Mr. S. is a steadfast democrat, truly senting the wishes of California's democracy in susta that California will constant who so well performs his duty. [Philadelphia Penni that California will continue this useful representation

THE Elegric Census - A letter, signed "Pro Bone I lico," saldressed to the Secretary of the Interior, con ing valuable suggestions on the important subject of motives of those democrats who have seen proper our city, and who acquired whilst among us a reputation the "eighth census" be distinguished for minute a racy, and be so executed as to throw additional light the state and condition of our country, particularly in